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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No 47.] THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1858. [WHOLE No. 463.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE* in its various branches.

Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gaiger's Hotel.
January 28, 1858.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville N. C. [Feb.12'57tf

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

SPRING GOODS!
—0—
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.
April 9, 1857.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at
ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,
Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made
BOOTS & SHOES.
Asheville, July 24 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.
J. B. RANKIN.
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville Jan 1 1857.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made
Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c,
making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24 1857

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.
ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of
TIN WARE,
of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.
H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.
April 16.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.
August 13, 1857.

This Way, squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.

One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

On the receipt of $4.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, N. C.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership or the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.
M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville Jan. 1. 1857.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL open a private school in

BURNSVILLE

on Monday, the 3rd of May next. There will be four terms in the scholastic year, of eleven weeks each, the rates of tuition for each term, payable at the end, will be as follows:

Primary English Branches,	$3 00
Higher do do	5 00
Classics and Algebra,	8 00
Contingent Fee, (in advance.)	25

R. DON WILSON.
Burnsville, April 1, 1858. tf

TO THE LADIES.

WE respectfully invite the ladies of Asheville and the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of prints, colored muslins and lawns, jackonets, swiss, medium checked embroidered and dotted muslins, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c. At Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel.
W. H. JACKSON & CO.

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

ATTENTION, FARMERS!
0:——:0

WE have on hand and are opening just the articles that Farmers need, consisting in part of
Axes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Mattocks, Brice Hooks, Sickles, Grain Cradles—superior article—Shovels, Spades, Forks, Garden Plows, Hatchets, Saws, Trace Chains, Horse Collars, Rope, &c., &c.

Builders will find locks, hinges, screws, axil pullies, sash cord, nails, and a general assortment of building materials. All of which, for cash or to prompt customers, we will sell on reasonable terms.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, April 15, 1858.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.
March 18, 1858.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE undersigned will take two Apprentices, one to the Blacksmithing business, and the other to Carriage and Waggon making.—Apply soon
McGREGOR & TRIPLETT.
Asheville, March 18, 1858

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype
GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally.

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.
April 9, 1857.

ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties on the 1st January, 1857.
W. D. RANKIN.
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

BLUE STONE.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.
SMITH BAIRD & CO
May 1, 1856. tf

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 7, 1856.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.
GAINS DEAVER & Co.
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

SPRING
GOODS FOR 1858.

W*E* are now opening one of the most desirable stocks of *GOODS* we have ever offered in this market, purchased on the most favorable terms by one of our firm (not ordered,) to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.

Call and examine for yourself. For cash, or to prompt customers, we will offer inducements. By prompt customers we mean those who pay at the end of the year with *cash*, and not with a note. Opposite the Eagle Hotel.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
April 15, '58.

OUR WANTS.

PERSONS owing us for the past year must pay, or make satisfactory arrangements about their debts, or they need not be surprised to find a legal agent waiting upon them.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, April 15, '58.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

100 Large Quarto Family

BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S

A Change.

AMBROSE GAINES having disposed of his interest in the business of GAINES, DEAVER & Co., retires from the concern.

The business will be continued by the remaining partners. [April 22, 1858.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

H*AVING* permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged. [Franklin, Ap. 15th, '58.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.
H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

Result of the Panic.
SPRING STOCK
FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as *"the panics,"* ASTON *"is himself again,"* and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

Stock of Pure Drugs and
MEDICINES,

and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line, guaranteeing the same to be *pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

Persons Purchasing

Drugs of him may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses, and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the

BRICK CORNER

immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted 'in all the various branches of his profession.' and on terms perfectly reasonable and satisfactory.
March 25, 1858.

BROKE JAIL.
W. H. JACKSON & Co.,

Successors to Messrs. SMITH & CHAPMAN beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hands a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Men and Boys clothing, Gents furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and qualities, Leather Saddles and Bridles Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Crockery and a variety of notions, &c., &c.

Their stock will at all times, be found large and complete, and they respectfully invite the former patrons of the late firm of Messrs. Smith & Chapman and all others who visit Asheville for the purpose of buying

GOODS,

to call and examine their stock, feeling assured that after you have looked through and priced their Goods you cannot fail to buy.

Merchants are requested to call and price their Goods, they will sell at wholesale at

Very Low Prices.

Call at the old stand of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, opposite Gudger's Hotel.
Asheville, March 25 1858.

CLOVER SEED,

FOR sale by GAINES, DEAVER & Co. [April 22, 1858.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.
Asheville Dec. 17, 1857.

50 *BUSHELS No. 1 CORN MEAL* and a fine lot of *FLOUR* for sale at W. H. JACKSON & Co's.
April 15, 1858.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self abuse, &c. and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs by the Consulting Surgeon will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) *Free of Charge* on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors
EZRA D HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD *Secretary.*
May 20, 1858. 1y.

LOST,

Some weeks since, between Asheville and Col. Patton's on Swannanoa, a pair of heavy silver Spectacles. The finder will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded, by returning them.
E. H. CUNNINGHAM.
Asheville, May 20, 1858.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Sudden Death—Means of Prevention.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:—The frequent recurrence of sudden death in this community—a calamity rendered unusually conspicuous by the fate of such prominent victims as Senator Evans, the late Mr. Harding, and others—naturally suggests the inquiry, can no human expedient avail to ward off events so appalling to the stoutest heart? These disasters are always attributed, it must be confessed with most unsatisfactory vagueness, to "disease of the heart"—a prognosis as clear and certain as if the result were at once ascribed to "want of breath." Everybody knows that life ceases only with the pulsations of the heart; and recent induction from a number of well established facts and experiments embodied in the writings of Gaul and and Spurzheim, Dr. Gregory of Edinburgh, Alfred Smee and Farraday of London, John Bovee Dods and others in our own country, go far to prove that it is the brain, and not the heart, that inaugurates the functions of life, that sets in motion the animal mechanism, that primarily impels the circulation and distributes vitality throughout the entire organism of man.

The means by which this is effected is the nervous system—that marvellous organization (for we are "fearfully and wonderfully made") that pervades the whole frame of man, and, like the copper wires of the magnetic battery, connects the most remote and most minute parts with the brain, the presiding genius which rules and governs the whole domain of the human economy. Now, it is the interruption of this continuous and incessant vital distribution, proceeding from the brain throughout the whole frame work of being, that produces disease. Its entire cessation is death. This flow of vitality is electrical.—The nerves are its conducting lines. Any paralysis of their powers, produced by any cause—by intemperance in food or drink, by incessant study, by mental anxiety or physical exhaustion or inertness—may, and sometimes does, impede or intercept this circulation from the brain through its tubular branches, the nerves. When this occurs it must be instantly remedied and the nervous circulation restored, or death is the certain and speedy result. Now, the question is how is this to be done?

Experience and observation happily concur with the now known laws of animal electricity in suggesting two sources of safety under such circumstances. The first is to call into active operation all the latent powers and energies inherent in the physical constitution of the subject, and set them to work to expel the enemy. Secondly, to aid all these vital energies by help from without, by immediate contact and electrical sympathy with another and a vigorous, healthy human body. By the joint influence of these curative agencies that equilibrium in which we know nature delights will, under proper conditions, be restored, and the speedy resumption of the vital processes may be naturally expected.

All know the powerful effect of any strong shock on the vervous system. Familiar illustrations occur readily to us all. Children cure each other of that troublesome nervous affection, the hiccough, by a sudden blow or surprise. A drunken man is instantly sobered by the shock of a cold bath. Furious intanity has been subdued and sometimes completely cured by the soothing influence of soft music. The cheek blanches with fear or reddens with anger, and the whole frame of man is alternately convulsed by passion and paralyzed by terror. The bodies of those recently dead, when subjected to the shock of the galvanic battery, have been actually made to resume for a time the vital functions. These are all the results of certain sensible impressions on the nervous system, and those who have witnessed or performed themselves experiments in animal magnetism, psychology, &c., without being moved by the taunts and ridicule of conceited ignorance and bigotry, will readily admit the extraordinary susceptibilities of the nerves, and, in fact, agree that it is difficult to fix limits to the powers and capacities of the vital structure of men.

In view of such facts and reasoning the question recurs, by what means can we afford relief or render assistance to Nature in her conflict with the ruthless invader, Death?

I presume to answer. In every case of sudden attack, threatening the life, even when attended by paralysis, loss of breath, syncope, and even apparent cessation of all vital motion, let the most vigorous and healthy person present instantly seize the patient firmly by the hand, and, with your other disengaged hand, open, but with the fingers pressed together, strike the patient a succession of smart, sharp, quick blows down the whole spinal column, beginning at the base of the brain—the back of the neck—which is the head of the column. The patient's body should, of course, be turned on the side, so as to present the entire spine to the process.—Let this be continued with such force as would suffice to arouse one in a deep sleep, and with occasional smart friction along the spine, downward, with the hand; let it be continued until some signs of vitality appear, or for a continuous period of five or ten minutes.—The favorable effect is exhibited by opening the eyes, by resumed respiration, and sometimes by starting up as if suddenly aroused out of sound sleep.

By holding the hand of the patient in one of yours and striking the back with the other, an *electrical* current is established between the two bodies, and, as the taps or blows on the spine are applied to the most sensitive part of the body, whatever nervous force and vital strength there may be in the system of the patient is aroused and energized by the process, and, being combined with that which is thrown off or transfused from your own body, the nervous circulation is resumed and pushed forward, and the obstruction is removed which causes the cessation of motion, which itself simulates death, and, unless remedied speedily, declares itself in permanent, unmistakable mortality.

The writer takes leave to add that whether he has made himself intelligible to the reader or has correctly expounded the theory of the remedy or not, he hopes none will omit to try it from contempt of its simplicity. The nervous system, it is well known, is the opprobrium of the medical profession. Its nature, functions mode of action, and connexion with the vital economy are all comparatively unknown to them. The electrical theory of its exposition has probably received, as yet, the least share of their attention and investigation. It may contain the true solution of its wonders and anomalies, which, as yet, are, unexplained.

In respect to this remedy as a prevention of sudden death, the writer has very satisfactory evidence in the actually beneficent result which, in two cases within his own knowledge, attended the experiment; apparently preserving the life of each patient from what seemed to him and others to be sudden impending dissolution. M.

The General Conference.

The Conference of Wednesday last took action in relation to expunging the rule about buying and selling persons with the intention of enslaving them. That our readers may understand the precise action of the Conference we publish the Report of the Committee:

Whereas, the rule in the General Rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them," is ambiguous in its phraseology, and liable to be construed as antagonistic to the institution of slavery, in regard to which the Church has no right to meddle, except in enforcing the duties of masters and servants, as set forth in the Holy Scriptures; and whereas, a strong desire for the expunging of said rule has been expressed in nearly all parts of our ecclesiastical connection; therefore,

Resolved, 1. By the delegates of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the General Conference assembled, that the rule forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them," be expunged from the General Rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Resolved, 2. That in adopting the foregoing resolution this Conference expresses no opinion in regard to the African slave trade, to which the rule in question has been "understood" to refer.

Resolved, 3. That the Bishops, or others presiding in the Annual Conferences, be and are hereby instructed to lay the foregoing resolutions before each of the Annual Conferences at their next ensuing sessions, for their concurrent action.

Resolved, 4. That the President of each Annual Conference shall be required, as soon as possible after the adjournment of the Conference, to report to the Book Editor the vote on the resolution to expunge the rule in question; and when the Book Editor shall have received returns from all the Annual Conferences voting on the said resolution, he shall lay the information before one of the Bishops; and if it shall be found that there is a concurrence of three-fourths of all the members of the Annual Conferences present, and voting on the resolution in favor of the expunging of the rule, the Bishop shall direct the Book Editor to expunge it accordingly.

Resolved, 5. That if any Annnual Conference or Conferences refuse or neglect to vote on the aforesaid resolution, the members of such Conference or Conferences shall not be counted for or against the expunging of the rule.

Resolved, 6. That the publication of the foregoing preamble, and resolutions in the Church papers shall be considered a sufficient notification of the action of the Conference in the premises.

Resolved, 7. That the Bishops are respectfully requested to set forth in the Pastoral Address the platform occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the relation of masters and servants, agreeably to the principles contained in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
THOS. SUMMERS, Chairman.
Nashville, May 18, 1858.

The first resolution was adopted by a vote of 140 Ayes, Noes 8, Absent 3. The second resolution was adopted by Yeas 126; Nays 15. The report was then adopted as a whole.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS
OF
THOMAS L. CLINGMAN.

To the Freemen of the Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina.

Fellow Citizens: A vacancy having occurred in the Senate of the United States, by reason of the resignation of the Honorable Asa Biggs, his Excellency Governor Bragg tendered me the appointment of Senator.—The acceptance of this position rendered it necessary that I should resign the unexpired term I held as a member of the House of Representatives. This step I should have hesitated to take had I not understood that it was your general desire that I should occupy the place of Senator. Though in this new position I shall still represent you in common with the other citizens of the State, yet I will no longer be the immediate guardian of your interests in the popular branch of our national legislature. In the act, therefore, of terminating a relation which has existed between us for more than twelve years, you will indulge me in taking a brief retrospect of the past.

During the greater part of my service in the public councils, the slavery question in some of its forms has been prominent and engrossing. What changes have occurred, and what has been the result of this controversy? Ten years ago there was on the statute book, an act of Congress formerly called the Missouri Compromise, or restriction, and latterly designated as the Wilmot Proviso, which prohibited slavery in all the territories of the United States north of the line of latitude of 36 degrees and 30 minutes. A powerful party in the North, represented by a majority of the members on the floor of the House of Representatives, likewise declared that slavery should never be permitted in any of the future territories of the United States, and that no more slave holding States should come into the Union. Though the measures to carry out this view, after passing the House, were repeatedly defeated in the Senate, the policy was nevertheless earnestly and zealously pressed with the hope of ultimate victory. They also took ground for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and wherever the Government of the United States had jurisdiction. So fierce and formidable was the war on our domestic institutions that Southern representatives were considering the propriety of ceding back to Virginia and Maryland this District, to escape the attacks of the abolitionists, and of refusing to accept Mexican or other new territory.

So indefensible, too, was our position regarded, that many in the South condemned those from our own section who, in the debates of Congress, attempted a defence of our institutions. You will remember that I and others were denounced as agitators, for endeavoring to show by argument that the right was on our side. Believing, nevertheless, that with free discussion, truth would in the end prevail, we entered the contest, with many from our own section against us. The result of the investigation and thorough argument was to enlighten the public mind. The policy of abolishing slavery in the District was abandoned. The Wilmot Proviso, in February, 1850, was defeated on a direct vote, for the first time, in the House of Representatives, and has never since been able to pass that body.

In 1854 the old Missouri restriction was repealed and expelled from the federal statute book, and the people of the territories north of 36.30 were left free to adopt or reject slavery at their own pleasure. Though all the anti slavery elements struggled fiercely against this policy, it has nevertheless prevailed, and the people of Kansas, a Territory north of this line, have, during the present session, by act of Congress, been permitted to come into the Union with a constitution recognising slavery, if they will it. It is a remarkable fact, that this proposition has, in one of two forms, received the sanction of every single member of the present House of Representatives. There never was presented a more striking example of the great truth, that sound principles, if zealously maintained, will, in the end, be triumphant. In addition to all this, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Congress has no authority to restrict slavery in the Territories of the United States, and, by consequence, that all such acts as the old Missouri restriction are utterly void and of no effect. They have further held that, under the Constitution of the United States, a negro is not the equal of a white man, and cannot be a citizen.

With the result, then, of this controversy, fellow-citizens, you and I ought to have every reason to be satisfied. It involves no triumph over our Northern brethren. We have in the whole contest claimed no advantage over them, but merely to stand as their equals throughout the length and breadth of this free republic. For the first time since 1820, gentlemen, you and your institutions have, in all respects, the same recognition and the same rights under the Federal Government as those of any section of the Union. I cannot, however, give you the assurance that all the danger is passed. If the people of the North are willing to acquiesce (as I hope they are) in this state of things, and to recognise us as their equals in the eyes of our common Government, then all will be well.—But if, on the contrary, a majority of them are in their feelings hostile to us, they will find the means of renewing the war on us.—A few years will enable us to know whether or not such is to be the result.

The vehement struggle which has just passed, produced great changes in party organizations. The old Whig party, because most of its members in the northern States had adopted anti-slavery views, was completely destroyed. For a similar reason the American party perished in its birth, or rather failed, even for a moment, to attain the form of a national organization.

The Democratic party alone survived the shock of the struggle. It could not have done so, but for the fact that many patriotic citizens, previously outside of its organization, went to its aid and were incorporated in its ranks. I say patriotic, fellow-citizens, because we so often see the public interest sacrificed to mere party ends, that a man deserves to be commended, who, to advance the interest of his country, disregards party prejudices and the selfish promptings of pride of opinion and consistency.

The expenses of the General Government have, in the last ten years, considerably increased. This is mainly due to two causes. The actual bounds of the republic have been nearly doubled in extent, while from the sparseness of the population of the new possessions, and the cost of the transportation of troops to defend them, a large addition to our annual appropriations is unavoidable. A second cause of the increased expenses is to be found in the fact that the slavery agitation, for the last ten years, has so occupied the public mind, that it has overlooked and lost sight, to some extent, of principles of economy, and therefore abuses have grown up more rapidly than formerly. It is to be hoped that this cause may cease to exist, in view of the probable settlement of the slavery question, It is due to truth, perhaps, that I should add, that though for the latter portion of this period the Democratic party have been in power, yet the responsibility of this extravagance cannot be solely or even mainly charged to it. An examination of the Journals of Congress will show that most of the objectionable expenditures have been made by the votes of the body of the opposition party, and a portion, often a small one, of the Democrats. Though I cannot acquit the Democratic party, as a whole, from blame, yet I do say, that the opposition to wasteful expenditures mainly comes from their ranks.

While, however, the expenses of the Government have been increased, it is nevertheless a gratifying fact that the taxes have been reduced. The tariff taxes, by which the Federal Government is supported, are at this time lower than they have been since the date of my entrance into Congress. The two important reductions were made in 1846, and during the last session.

Thus while more money has been spent, yet the burdens of the people have been made lighter, and in fact the public debt is much less than it was ten years ago. Though, in consequence of the pressure and stagnation of business last year, caused by that speculation and over trading which results from an extended system of banking and credit, there has been a temporary falling off of the revenues; yet I have no doubt but that at an early day the present rate of taxation will afford money enough to support the Government economically administered.

The present low rate of taxes ought therefore to be adhered to, even though it should for a time keep the Government in somewhat straitened circumstances.

Notwithstanding this condition of things, it is, I see from the public prints, proposed by certain persons to take from the present means of the Government a portion of the public lands, or their proceeds, and divide them among the States of the Union. As the Government is not at this time receiving quite enough for its support, even with the addition to the taxes, of the proceeds of the land sales, such a measure as this would, if carried into effect, require an increase of the present rate of taxation. Let us see, then, what will be the result. The effect of a tariff duty or tax is to make the article higher to the consumer. When, for example, a hundred dollars' worth of railroad iron or sugar is imported, if the duty be thirty per cent., then the cost being one hundred and thirty dollars for the whole, the second purchaser has to give so much the more for the articles. When, therefore, the foreign article is thus raised in price, those persons in the United States who make railroad iron or sugar can get a higher price likewise for their own productions. This is what they call being protected—that is, enabled to get more for what they manufacture than would be its natural price in market. Suppose, then, that while one half of the railroad iron and sugar are imported from abroad, the other half be made in the country; then, while the Government is getting one million of dollars, the manufacturers likewise get the same amount, and thus the people are obliged to pay double as much as the amount of taxes realized by the Government. Hence if one million of the land money be taken from the Treasury, we have to pay back a much larger sum in the form of taxes. The case is in fact worse than this, because the retail merchants add a large per centage in the way of profits, so as to make the amount which the consumer in the country pays much greater than the sum realized either by the Government or the manufacturers. Besides this, the different collecting and disbursing officers pocket a large per centage for their fees and salaries while handling this revenue.

If it be true, therefore, as alleged, that portions of the public lands have heretofore been squandered, it is the more important that what remains should be faithfully applied to keep down taxation. There is, however, great exaggeration in these statements. It is easy to show that in fact the Government sustained very little loss by the grant of the swamp lands to some of the States in which they lie, and by giving alternate sections to certain railroads, while the remaining sections have been doubled in price. As to the large grant of these lands which was made to the soldiers of the different wars, we have, I think, no reason to complain. I doubt if there are many districts in the Union to which a larger share of this land went than to ours.

Our state also realized a very large sum of money from the sale of the Cherokee lands in our western counties, which were obtained for us by the Federal Government at a great expense to itself. It cannot be said, therefore, that our State has been deprived of all *share* in the public lands, when, in addition to these things, it is remembered that all the money paid from the land sales into the public treasury helped to keep additional taxes off of us.

I have said this much merely as to the expediency of such a propostion; but there are, perhaps, more weighty objections to it.

The Federal Government is authorized to collect taxes for certain purposes mentioned in the Constitution, among which distribution is not found. On the contrary, the original cessions of land by the various States were expressly made to the Government to meet its expenses, and prevent, as far as they would go, the necessity of calling on the States for taxes. The land since acquired has been bought with money from the Treasury. Of course, therefore, it stands on the same footing with the money derived from the taxes on the people. Is it not clear, then, that the Government has no right to impose taxes, except to obtain enough to meet its expenses, if the property it already holds is not sufficient? Such is the force of this argument, that in 1841, when the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands was passed, a provision was inserted in it, that the distribution should be stopped if the rate of tariff duties should ever be raised above twenty per cent.

The object of this clause, inserted on the motion of a prominent southern statesman, was to keep the taxes at a low rate. It is true it failed to answer the purpose, because the same Congress, against the united votes of the southern members of both parties, raised the duties by the passage of the tariff act of 1842, and thus stopped the land distribution in less than a year after it was begun. I may add that, as the duties are even now higher than this rate of 20 per cent., upon the principles of that act, not a single one of these statesmen would, if living, advocate distribution at this time.

It may be said, however, that I, in conjunction with all my colleagues, voted, during the last session, for the deposit act—a measure similar to the act passed in General Jackson's administration.

Our justification, however, was placed on this ground. Though the Government had no right, in our opinion, to raise more money than it really needed for the purposes of the Constitution; yet, as we found it had already done so, because efforts proviously made to reduce the tariff act had failed, and had thus improperly taken money from the people, we held that the best remedy for this wrong would have been to return the money to those who had paid it, if that had been practicable. But since, on account of the indirect manner of collecting these taxes, such a course was impracticable, it seemed to us advisable, as the next best thing, to turn over the money to the States. At the same time, however, we passed an act to reduce the taxes for the future. In like manner, if a sheriff in one of our counties should take from any person more money than his taxes, he would be bound, on discovering the mistake, to return it. But he would not be justified in forming a plan to collect habitually more than the taxes due, so as to be able to pocket a larger per centage for his fees as a collector, even though he intended always to return the surplus remaining.

As, fellow-citizens, very little of the money of the Federal Government is expended for our immediate benefit, and little or no advantage from protection to manufactures is derived by us, it is obviously our interest, as well as our duty, to insist on the Government's using all the land money for its support, and keeping the taxes as low as possible. Those who concur in this view are mainly to be found in the Democratic party.

There is to us, however, a stronger and higher reason for standing by it. It was to its organization and efforts that, in the last presidential contest, we owe the defeat of Fremont, and an escape from a probable revolution of the Government. In its ranks in the North are to be found almost all of those who are willing to do justice to our section. By giving to it, therefore, a steady support, we shall encourage and invigorate its supporters in the North, who, as national men, are willing to do justice to all sections of the Union.

As, on the day of battle, you would not refuse to march against the enemies of your country, because the general in command was not the person of your choice, so in a struggle to preserve the Constitution itself, as well as the rights of your own section, you should not allow old party associations and prejudices to cause you to hesitate in sustaining any administration that is willing to stand by the great interests of all portions of the Union.

While closing, fellow-citizens, my connection with you as an immediate representative, you will, I trust, pardon a few words as to our past personal relations. Neither in my first election, nor in any subsequent one, was my success owing to any political nomination, nor to mere party efforts. I offered my services to you as an independent American Representative, and as such they were accepted by you. The high trust thus reposed in me I endeavored to discharge, by acting in every instance in accordance with the decisions of an independent judgment, as free from political and personal bias as I could make it. It thus so happened that I was sometimes impelled to acts that were inconsistent with what seemed for the time to be the popular will. In more than one instance I was forced by my convictions of right into a line of action that I thought would probably oblige me to abandon public life. This was especially the case after the compromise of 1850, and again after my course in the presidential contest of 1852, when the district was changed. That I should nevertheless have been sustained by large majorities, while highly gratifying to me, is still more honorable to you, because it showed that you had the impartiality, the justice, the independence of thought and the magnanimity of mind, to decide the issues presented, without being influenced by past party associations or personal prejudices. In the struggles, too, that have occurred, many, very many of you have taken an interest in my success not less perhaps than my own, and have thrown yourselves into the contest with a zeal and enthusiasm never surpassed.

Even now, while I write, a thousand recollections, associated with every part of our beautiful and attractive district, rise up and crowd the mind. These are things never to be forgotten.

Neither adverse circumstances, should they occur, nor future triumphs and honors, should they await me, nor time itself, while life lasts, can ever efface the recollections of your generous and warm-hearted friendship. Still connected with you as a representative in another sphere, and by the memories of past associations, and the yet stronger ties of fidelity and devotion to a common country,

I remain,
Very sincerely, your friend and fellow-citizen,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

Washington City, May 16, 1858.

The Late Revival.

"The Message," a religious publication in New York, attempts to give some statistics of the fruits of the recent wide spread revival of religion throughout the country, up to the 1st of the present month. We subjoin the figures, while we notice that several of the largest cities in the Union are omitted in its list of principal cities and towns.

Still the returns must be highly gratifying to the friends of religion throughout the country. Here are the figures:

Maine,	2,670	Missouri,	2,027
N. Hampshire,	1,373	Kentucky,	2,666
Vermont,	770	Tennessee,	1,666
Massachusetts,	6,254	Dist. Columbia,	93
Rhode Island,	1,331	Delaware,	179
Connecticut,	2,799	Maryland,	1,806
New York,	16,674	Virginia,	1,005
New Jersey,	6,025	North Carolina,	558
Pennsylvania,	6,752	South Carolina,	127
Ohio,	8,099	Georgia,	250
Illinois,	10,460	Alabama,	372
Indiana,	4,775	Florida,	25
Michigan,	3,081	Mississippi,	135
Wisconsin,	1,467	Texas,	27
Iowa,	2,179	California,	50
Minnesota,	508		
Total,			96,216

Ship Burnt at Sea.

New York, May 13.

The ship Ostuwald, of Boston, from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool, was burnt at sea on the 7th May. She was only a few days from port, and is a total loss.

A New York Dodge.—The Glens Falls (N. Y.) paper tells of a gentleman "of standing" in that village who had an inconvenient quantity of his own autographs in circulation, and who played crazy about the streets for a few days, and then mysteriously disappeared. His creditors said "poor fellow," and were glad to sell his notes for 25 cents on the dollar. In a few days the "poor fellow" suddenly appeared again, and received a heap of paper from his agent, who had bought it up. Something handsome was made by the operation, and his "standing" is just as good as ever.

The Editor of the Baltimore Clipper has seen a piece of gold ore, found by Mr. Qualls, mail Agent on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad; while digging a ditch in his garden, in the town of Halifax, N. C. It is said that the discovery of gold in that quiet town has produced much excitement, and has produced such an effect upon the mind of Mr. Qualls that he found it a difficult matter to assort the various mail pouches for some days after.

A Church Burner.—A man in Holmes county, Ohio, named Wallick, who for some years has been insane on religious subjects, took it into his head a few weeks ago, that he was commissioned to burn down all the churches. Accordingly on Thursday last he proceeded to set fire to the Lutheran and Methodist churches, but before much damage was done he found himself in jail. He is said to be still of the belief that the only salvation for the people is in his getting out and burning the churches.

The Boston Transcript speaks of a snake being found in a hen's egg in that vicinity some days ago.

A Free Flag or a Privateer War.

The United States steamer Colorado has been despatched to the coast of Cuba, with instructions that will cure British cruisers for all time to come of their mania for exercising the despotism of search on our merchantmen on the high seas. The present is a most convenient season for coming definitely and forever to an understanding with England on this vexed question. We have the right men for the emergency in Secretary Cass and President Buchanan. They have already written out their names in letters of light in defence of the fredom of our flag, and there will be no surrender now. An American ship on the high sea is that much of our Republic afloat, and must be protected from invasion. From his youth upward, James Buchanan has been the dauntless, unvarying opponent of British pretensions to the "right of search." The name of Lewis Cass is also indissolubly connected with our national resistance to this arrogant assumption.

If England means evil, she could not have selected a worse time for herself, nor a better for us, that this very year of 1858. It is suicidal to renew her former assaults on our flag and commerce now, when our people are on the alert, and we have the cool head and bold hand of a well-tried pilot at the helm.—Mr. Buchanan can now settle at once and forever the question of search. It caused the war of 1812; but it was not settled then, and England has always hoped and watched for a time in which she could resume her old practice of searching our ships without bringing upon herself dangerous reprisal.—The day of absolute reckoning has now arrived, and the balance must be struck in one of two ways.

England must directly concede to us what we do to all the world, that *the flag covers the cargo*—whether, in the language of the New York resolution, "that cargo consists of niggers or nothing; that freedom from search is an American's inalienable right at sea, as much as freedom from the intrusion of a foreign police is the right of his domicil on shore."

If England is honest and sincere in her professions of good will, there can be no hesitation in putting her treaty seal to this acknowledgment of American rights. But in the event of her evading, in her old fashion, by a prolonged course of diplomatic shuffling, this formal admission, we have still our remedy in the suspension of the neutrality laws. This will give her cruisers plenty of work in guarding her beloved colored relations from the visitation of our investigating countrymen. If that is not satisfactory, she can declare war; and while she is looking after Ireland and Louis Napoleon, India and the Czar, Australia and the Chinese, our privateers will settle her commercial interests for the current century.

If by chance this coast-guard of British gun-boats should portend the Africanization of Cuba, which the Spanish Cortes seems to be tinkering at, under the supervision of the British Minister at Madrid, the Wabash may be detained for home service, instead of pursuing her cruise in pursuit of pleasure up the Mediterranean.—*Washington States.*

Our Navy.

The Washington *States* is doing a good service in bringing to the immediate attention of Congress and of the country the deplorable condition of the Navy of the United States.

According to that journal—thirty effective ships of all classes compose the present navy of the United States; these are all in commission, and upon them alone are we to rely for protection against insult.

Forty-two years ago, in 1816, with a Commerce of about 800,000 tons, the United States had seventy four vessels in good effective condition, in 1858 with a Commerce of 5,000,000 tons we have but thirty ships of war in commission. This number might be increased to fifty but at great expense and delay.

The British Naval Register, October 1857, gives a list of the British Naval effective force. That power had then, steam gun boats and steam vessels of other classes, 460; sailing vessels of all classes, 382, making the total effective force of the British Navy 842 vessels. Of these 107 are engaged in what is called "harbor service," leaving in active service seven hundred and thirty-five vessel of all classes.

This is the condition of both navies, and we feel convinced that Congress will make some provision for a proper increase of the naval force of the country. If they do not this or empower the President broadly and fully to adopt adequate means for the protection of American Commerce before they adjourn, their constituents at home will receive them but coldly while President Buchanan ought to re-assemble them for the purpose of inducing them to do their duty in the premises.

The anniversary report of the Society for "Emancipation by Compensation," that is, by buying all the negroes for cash down, may best be appreciated in tabular form, as thus:

Gross receipts of the society for the year,	$190
Expenditures for salaries, rent, &c.,	165
Leaving net funds for purchase of negroes,	$25

The Grasshoppers.—The vast swarms of grasshoppers which have been devastating the prairies of Texas, steered a northeast course upon their departure thence, and myriads of them are now eating up vegetation in Ohio.

"Mr. McRae showed up the Charlotte Convention in due form, and in such an amusing way that many of the old line Democrats could not refrain from laughing."—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Precisely; while the gentleman claims to be a democrat he is going through the State abusing democracy and its Conventions. Know-nothings applaud him and shout huzza, and he no doubt feels very smart.—*Western Democrat.*

When you hear a young lady declare that she hates all men, infer that some particular one has touched her fancy and—she has *not* touched his.

There is to be a grand military encampment in the vicinity of Natches, on the 4th of July next, to be composed of the military of Mississippi, Mobile and New Orleans. Gen. Quitman is to have command of the forces on the occasion.

The Mormon Bubble.

Of all the bubbles that have floated upon our political waters, none have exploded more ridiculously than this great Mormon war of Brigham Young's. "War, war, to the death, down with the outlaws," were the cries heard from the States. On the other hand, Brigham stood with bold defiance; every canon leading to Salt Lake was to be a fort that would deal out death and destruction upon any army the President might send to conquer them. It was said that he had surrounded the city with infernal machines, and that he would destroy the United States forces by the million, if they were sent there. He told his followers that the Lord was on their side, and that he would enable them to slay their enemies by the tens of thousands. Our emigrant trains were massacred by the Indians and Mormons; the United States Judge was forced to leave the country; everything seemed to threaten a protracted, a bloody, and a most expensive war. The War Department was busily engaged in making preparations for the capture of Brigham.

In the midst of all this turmoil, the news suddenly arrives that Brigham is about to decamp for some other position, and there is now every probability that we shall have no shedding of blood, no protracted war—but the heavy expenditures cannot now be avoided. Perhaps the decisive measures taken by the Administration has had the effect of frightening him into propriety of action; so that, after all, the President may have taken the most economical way of settling the difficulty. But to return to the ridiculous termination of the war. Our New York exchanges are in receipt of news direct from Utah. The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Fort Bridger, Utah, on the 9th of April, says that he has seen W. A. Gilbert, late a merchant of Salt Lake. He passed through Salt Lake on the 2d of April, on his way from San Francisco. From his statement we collect information that the people are leaving Salt Lake and moving to a more Southern position. The mass of the people are not favorable to the movement; they begin to feel "humbugged," and think Brigham's speedy retreat strongly inconsistent with his last summer's threats. But Brigham has not entirely succumbed, so far as boasting is concerned. He intends to retreat, but he must be allowed to retreat, or he will yet visit terrible destruction on the army.

We do not think, however, that the Government will have discharged its duty to its own citizens if it does not make inquiry into the terrible massacre of last summer, and inflict the awful retribution which it deserves. The most strenuous efforts should be made to find out those concerned in it, and when found, their punishment should set an example that would secure peace and safety to all future emigrants. We give in another place extracts from the New York *Times* correspondence.—*South Carolinian.*

From Washington.

Washington, May 26.

The Railroad Convention here adjourned to day, after a session of about two weeks, during which important results were accomplished.

The Postmaster General has given orders to convey the great Southern mail, leaving New York in the morning, over the central route, diverging from the seaboard at Richmond, and thence via Virginia and Tennessee Railroad through Knoxville and Dalton, Georgia, to the Grand Junction, fifty miles East of Memphis, thence via Jackson to New Orleans. This service commences on the 1st July and continues to the 30th June 1859.—The time from New York to New Orleans is four days and seventeen hours; compensation $200 per mile; distance 1,285 miles.

After the 1st July, 1859, both of the great Southern mails, leaving New York morning and evening, will be in connection with this great route, as double daily service has been ordered by the Post Office Department, to commence at that time. This is done in view of the expected completion of the Grange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. This, it is confidently believed, will shorten the time between New York and New Orleans to three days and twelve hours, at a compensation for double daily service of $300 per mile. Full through arrangements have also been completed for the conveyance of passengers by this route at $48. It is also understood that arrangements have been perfected, in connection with the above, for a semi-monthly California mail via New Orleans, Tehuantepec and Acapulco, and thence by the Pacific mail steamers to San Francisco, which, it is believed, will shorten the present time ten days from New York to California.

Kansas Still Bleeding.

New York, May 27.

Despatches from Kansas state that a fight had occurred between the settlers who were expelled from Lynn county by Montgomery and his gang, who fired upon them near Fort Scott. Ten of the latter were killed.

If pride were a deadly disease, how many would now be in their graves.

A Good Thing to have about the House.—Mrs. Green, in a speech at the recent feminine convention, told the story of a woman who, having secured a second spouse that "nursed the baby," &c., very accomodatingly averred that "a husband was the next best thing about a house to the cooking stove."

More British Outrages.

New Orleans, May 24.

The ship John and Albert, which arrived here on Sunday from Genoa, reports having been fired into five times by an English man-of-war.

Boston, May 24.

Captain Bray, of the schooner Maria Tribou, arrived here this morning, reports while at Sagua la Grande his vessel was boarded by a British officer, who departed quickly after making a few queries.

From Santa Fe--Murder of Indians.

St. Louis, May 25.

Dates from Santa Fe are to the 17th April. A party of Mexicans from Mesilla had attacked a camp of Apache Indians, near Fort Thorn, and butchered indiscriminately the men, women and children. Lieut. Howard had arrested the Mexicans and held them as prisoners.

Mrs. Whiteford Smith, mother of the Rev. Whiteford Smith, D.D., now of Spartanburg, S. C., died recently at Greenville, S. C.

E PLURIBUS UNUM
LIBERTY
CONSTITUTION & LAWS

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 3, 1858.

For Governor,
Hon. J. W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

For Congress,
W. W. AVERY, Esq.
OF BURKE COUNTY.

For State Senator,
Dr. JOHN YANCY,
OF MADISON.

For the House of Commons,
Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD.

For Sheriff,
Col. GEO. W. HAMPTON.

☞ Democrats profess to believe their principles those of the founders and fathers of the Republic. They profess to believe that upon their maintenance depends the perpetuity of our free institutions. Now, it follows, as naturally as light follows the rising of the sun, that it is the high and the holy duty of every Democrat to work for the continued ascendency of Democratic principles. This can only be secured by harmony and union. Distractions and divisions will inevitably bring disaster and ruin. One greater than man has said, "a house divided against itself cannot stand." The enemies of Democracy have from time immemorial, when unable to meet us in open, fair and legitimate warfare, resorted to the stratagem of sowing discord in our ranks,—of setting brother against brother, and section against section. Their battle cry has been *"divide and conquer."*

That any Democrat, with the past looking him in the face, can be found weak enough to lend himself to their purposes, is passing strange. But so it is, and we can only regret it, and exhort the Democratic masses—the faithful and true, who know no motive but patriotism, and no path but that of duty, to stand more closely together. Shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand, let them meet the crafty opposition, and reward their machinations with a Waterloo defeat.

The State is overwhelmingly Democratic and yet we see on every field, from Governor down, evidences of the deep plotting of the haters of Democracy. Behold, for example, Duncan K. McRae in the field for Governor, professing to be a Democrat, and yet running in opposition to the nominee of a regular Democratic Convention, and receiving the warm support of all the bitter revilers and slanderers of Democracy in the State.

Brother Democrats, open your eyes and look about you, and remember that a man is known by the company he keeps. As the plot thickens, and gradually develops itself, you will be convinced that it behooves every true Democrat to be on his guard, lest he inadvertently contribute to the overthrow of his own cherished principles.

☞ See Col. Hampton's card in another column. It is admitted by all parties that Col. Hampton is one of the best officers in the State, and those who attempt to damage him by false reports are "biting a file." It has been reported, among other foolish stories, that that sterling Democrat, Col. Wm. D. Jones, is opposed to Col. Hampton. Col. Jones authorizes us to say that it is utterly false.

Mr. Clingman's Address.

We publish to day the valedictory address of Mr. Clingman to his late constituents.—In view of the relation which has so long existed between them, such a farewell is peculiarly proper and becoming. He has been a faithful and devoted representative, and will long be held in grateful remembrance by the freemen of the mountains.

"Myrtle Leaves;

Or, Tokens at the Tomb," is the title of a beautiful little volume of 123 pages, which we have just received from the author, Rev. A. W. Mangum of the N. C. Conference.—It contains many sweet and touching thoughts, clothed in chaste and beautiful language.—The pleasure we enjoyed in reading it was enhanced by the recollection of the agreeable acquaintance we formed with its gifted author last summer, who spent several weeks in our town. See advertisement in another column.

☞ We are much gratified to learn from the Washington Union that the Hon. David S. Reid arrived in Washington on the 20th ult. The Union says that his health appears to be entirely restored.

A Blow Up.

Quite an excitement was created at Nashville, Tenn., a few days since by the discovery that Bonds of the Murfreesborough Bank to the amount of $123,000, had been stolen from the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury. A suspected Clerk had fled from Nashville. Great excitement exists on the subject, and a special committee has been appointed to ferret out the matter, and ascertain if possible what has become of the missing Bonds.

The bills of the Bank of Murfreesborough are refused in Nashville, and by the Banks and Brokers generally throughout the State.

☞ There are times that try the nerves of parties, as well as private individuals. The man who would earn and maintain a reputation worth taking care of, must possess sufficient nerve to *do right*, under any and all circumstances. Just so with parties. Principles must be maintained, at any cost; and equal and exact justice to men and to sections must mark its course, or a party soon dwindles down to a contemptible faction, unworthy of the support of a free people.

One of Mr. McRae's Supporters.

"A man is known by the company he keeps"—in other words, a man is known by his friends. The Washington *Times* is one of the most ardent supporters Mr. McRae has in his contest. Hear what that paper said in January last about Democrats:

"We believe to-day, and we say it in all sincerity, that it is easier for us to place the Pilot Mountain of our own Carolina in the palm of our right hand and with one effort hurl it into the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, *than for an orthodox locofoco to be either an honorable being or a christian,*—that is, if what the Divine says, be the standard of what constitutes a christian man. We assert it without hesitation or mental reservation, that locofocracy is corrupt, rotten to the very core; and it does seem to us, as it must seem to every body else, that the more heinous—the blacker the crime committed by one of the leaders, the higher stands he in the estimation of his brethren! You talk about morality and all this sort of thing—there never was, and there never can be the first thing found in the whole locofoco spoils seeking divisions that can be construed as approximating to a single moral principle.

It is our opinion, and of necessity, it must be the opinion of others, that a well trained self-conceited locofoco or sagnicht; is the most detestable thing that creeps upon the face of the earth—so repulsive in his very nature, it is doubtful whether Satan can admit him in his presence, other than in disguise.—Such is the picture of corrupt locofocracy, in the nineteenth century."

We shall offer no reply to this miserable stuff. We have copied it to show the feeling entertained and expressed towards Democrats by one of Mr. McRae's most ardent supporters.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

A Card.

I learn that it is reported in some parts of the county that I have been engaged, in connection with others, in shaving notes, and speculating in that way generally. I pronounce the charge false; and furthermore, the man who put it in circulation knew it was false, and is guilty of a vile and wilful slander.

The object is of course to injure my election. I have been the Sheriff of Buncombe county two years, and challenge any man to produce evidence that I have failed of my duty in a single particular; or to show that I have on any occasion failed to "deal justly and love mercy."

I have no whining appeals to make to the people. All I ask is a fair showing. With this, if they think proper to elect some one else, I shall be content. But I must beg my enemies (of whom I believe I have but few) not to attempt to lie me out of office.

For the future, I have no pledge to make, other than that I shall endeavor to do as I have heretofore done—discharge my duties, faithfully and conscientiously.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. HAMPTON.

May 27th, 1858.

FOR THE ASHEVILL NEWS.

Jackson a Mineral County.

Gold mines have been discovered and worked successfully in this county, and during the last year several rich copper mines have been opened. Among these are the Werryhut, Sugar Loaf, Cullowhee, Shell Ridge, and Savannah mines. The Sugar Loaf property was purchased from Col. Wm. H. Thomas, by Capt. F. F. Oram and others of Duck Town, Tenn., at sixteen thousand dollars—Col. Thomas reserving one twelfth interest. This company have gone down to the distance of about fifty six feet, and struck a rich lead of copper, yielding a very fine per centum.

The Savannah property has recently passed into the hands of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Bonin, Jones, Mays and Maxwell, of South Carolina, and Capt. Oram of Duck Town, Tenn. They paid for this property twelve thousand dollars. It is, in my opinion, worth at least fifty thousand dollars, even in its present condition.

All Jackson needs to make it one of the richest counties of the State, is Rail Road facilities. It is [illegible] to [illegible] hoped that the next Legislature will [illegible] unanimous and liberal enough to extend [illegible] aid to the Central Road west, through to Duck Town, Tenn., and thus secure to the revenue of the State a large undeveloped wealth from this mountain section. CIVIS.

☞ It is said that already in consequence of the British outrages, offers of vessels and seamen are pouring in to the War Department from all sections of our seaboard, and it is thought that before September the United States could command a thousand men of war.

☞ Hon. Burton Craige has been offered a foreign mission by the President.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, May 31, '58.

T. W. Atkin, Esq., Editor of News:

Dear Sir—I am on my return home from Rutherford Court. On Tuesday of the week of Court a meeting was held in the Court House by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, and arrangements made to make a survey for a Rail Road from Rutherfordton to Asheville, and then to give assistance to extend it to Duck Town, Tenn. The Western North Carolina Rail Road Company will, I have no doubt, give aid to make this portion of the survey, as both Companies are interested in the extension. And the people on the line, in each county, will no doubt furnish the small amount required to extend the survey, with the aid that will be received from companies at Duck Town.

The survey will be commenced in June, and finished in time for the meeting of the Legislature.

Your ob't servant,
W. H. THOMAS.

☞ Moses Sherin, of Granville county, was burned to death a few days ago, leaving a family destitute. Whiskey!

☞ A new Post Office has been established in Henderson county by the name of Bear Wallow, and J. W. Freeman, appointed Post Master.

☞ A hogshead of superior tobacco, made in Granville County, N. C., by Mr. J. Moss, was sold in Petersburg, Va., last week for $50,50 per hundred.

☞ A Company has been formed in Raleigh, N. C., for the purpose of lighting that city with gas.

Candidates.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. W. AVERY, Esq., of Burke county, a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the United States.

☞ We are authorized to announce DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., of this county, a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

We are authorized to announce J. B. GARDNER as a candidate for Sheriff of Yancy county, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN YANCY, of Madison county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Gen. R. M. HENRY, of this county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. GEORGE W. HAMPTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Buncombe county.

☞ We are authorized to announce WASHINGTON BROYLES a candidate to represent Yancy county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM R. YOUNG a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county.

NEW BOOK.

MYRTLE LEAVES, OR TOKENS AT THE TOMB.—By A. W. MANGUM. Now ready. Address the Author at Chapel Hill, or DeWitt C. Roberts, at Flat River, N. C.—Price when sent by mail, 40 cents.
June 3, 1858.

New and Cheap GOODS

AT THE CASH STORE OF

MERRIMON & SONS,

(Hugh Johnston's Old Stand, Opposite the Court House.)

WE have now on hand a superior stock of fresh and seasonable GOODS, bought for cash at low figures, and to be sold in the same way.

Our stock embraces a full and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Hardware,

and in fact everything usually found in a retail establishment. We invite the people to give us a call, and promise to sell them Goods at prices astonishingly low. And why do we say so? Simply because *we sell for cash only,* and therefore make no bad debts, and can afford to sell cheap.

Country Produce bought. Call and see us.
Asheville, June 3, 1858.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing Cans and Jars are just the thing for preserving Fruit of every description. For sale by *W. H. JACKSON & CO.*
Asheville, June 3, 1858.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.
March 25, 1858.

MORE SOAP. 20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
March 25, 1858.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

We will send the "News" until after the election in August at the following rates:

Single copy,	$00 40
3 copies,	1 00
8 "	2 00
15 "	3 00
25 "	4 00

Invariably in advance.

Send on your clubs, and prepare to keep posted in the stirring events of the campaign.

We trust our friends who feel interested in the dissemination of correct principles, will exert themselves a little in procuring and forwarding us campaign subscribers.

The terms are put as low as possible, and will barely save us from loss.

The cash must in every instance accompany the order, as no paper will be sent until it is paid for.

Address, T. W. ATKIN,
Editor of News, Asheville.
May 27, 1858.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation from the State of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by the resignation of the Honorable Thomas L. Clingman, a Representative from the Eighth Congressional District; and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing the said Congressional District, commanding them to hold elections in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the first Thursday in August next, at which the qualified voters of the said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the aforesaid vacancy.

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an Election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

L.S.

In witness whereof, I, THOMAS BRAGG, Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the State of North Carolina, have signed with my hand these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh on the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and in the eighty second year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor.
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
May 27, 1858.—4w

State of North Carolina,

Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1858.

ORDERED by his Honor Judge Person, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity be held for the county of Buncombe, on the 3rd Monday in July, 1858, and continue for two weeks, unless the public business shall sooner be dispatched.

All suitors, witnesses, and other persons having business on the Civil Docket of said Court, are notified to attend.

W. M. HARDY, *C. S. C.*

May 27, 1858.
Spectator copy until Court.

NOTICE.

Persons sending Mattresses to me to be repaired, are requested to have the Ticks washed clean. A. HIMES.
Asheville, May 27, 1858.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, &c.,
May 13, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish naval supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 16th June next. These proposals must be endorsed *"Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.,"* that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfilment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All the articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Classes Nos. 1. 2. 4. 6. 7 to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 15th May, one fourth part on or before the 20th July, one fourth part by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1859. Classes 3 and 9, the whole by the 15th May, 1859. The remaining classes to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1859, unless earlier required with a notice of twelve days, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10 and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

Form of Offer.

I, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver, in the respective navy yards, all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of the 13th of May, 1858.—Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the navy agent at ———, or to ———, for signature and certificate.

(Date.) Signature. A. B.

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors. C. D.
(Date.) E. F.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) Signature. G. H.

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 10. White pine. Class 11. Ash plank. No. 12 Black walnut and cherry. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 27. Paints, oils &c. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 37. Pitch, tar, and rosin.—No. 38: Tallow, soap, and oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No. 1, White-oak logs. No. 3, White-oak promiscuous timber. No. 10, White pine. No. 11, Ash and cypress. No. 14, Hickory butts, elm timber, and white wood. No. 15, Staves.—No. 16, Black spruce. No. 21, Iron. No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 33, Lead, zinc, and tin.—No. 24, Pig iron. No. 25, Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils &c. No. 28, Flax canvas. No. 29 Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine., No. 31, Glass No. 32, Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery. No. 41, Fire-wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Class No. 1, White-oak logs. No. 3, White oak promiscuous timber. No. 6, Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 10, White pine. No. 11, Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12, Black walnut, cherry, &c. No. 13, Locust. No. 14, White-ash oars, hickory bars, and butts. No. 15, White-oak staves and heading. No. 16, Black spruce. No. 18, Lignumvitæ. No 21, Iron. No 22, Spikes and nails. No. 28, Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 24, Pig iron. No. 25, Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils, &c. No. 28, Flax canvas. No. 29, Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine. No. 31, Glass. No. 32 Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery. No. 41, Fire-wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Class No. 1. White-oak logs. No. 2, White-oak plank. No. 3, White-oak promiscuous timber.—No. 6, Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7, Yellow-pine beams. No. 10, White pine. No. 11. Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12, Black walnut, cherry. No. 13, Locust. No. 14, White-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, Black spruce. No. 18, Lignumvitæ. No. 21, Iron.—No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 25 Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils, &c. No. 28 Flax canvass. No. 29 Cotton canvas. No. 30. Flax and cotton twine. No. 31, Glass. No. 32 Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35. Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Class No. 10. White pine. No. 11, Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 16, Black spruce. No. 21, Iron. No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 23 Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 24, Pig iron. No. 25, Hardware. No. 27, Paints and oils. No. 29, Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine. No. 31. Glass. No. 32, Leather. No. 37 Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39 Ship chandlery. No. 43, Tank and galley iron. No. 44, Chain iron. No. 45, Ingot Copper. No. 47, Miscellaneous.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

Class No. 1, White-oak logs. No. 6, Yellow pine plank stock logs. No 10, White pine. No 11, Ash and cypress. No 12, Black walnut, cherry, mahogany butts. No 14, White-ash oars, hickory bars. No 16, Black spruce. No 18, Lignumvitæ. No 21, Iron. No 22, Spikes and nails. No 23, Lead, zinc, and tin. No 24, Pig iron. No 25, Hardware. No 27, Paints, oils, &c. No 28, Flax canvas. No 29 Cotton canvas. No 30 Flax and cotton twine. No 31, Glass.—No 32, Leather. No 33, Hose. No 34, Brushes. No 35 Bunting and dry goods. No 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No 38 Tallow, soap and oil. No 39, Ship chandlery. No 40, Stationery.

WARRINGTON, FLORIDA.

Class No 1, White-oak logs. No 3, White-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, White-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No 10, White pine. No 12, Black walnut and cherry. No 13, Locust. No 14, White ash oars, hickory bars and butts. No 18, Lignumvitæ. No 21, Iron. No 23. Lead, zinc, tin. No 25, Hardware. No 27, Paints, oils, &c.

May 27, 1858.

To The Stockholders of the W. N. C. R. R. COMPANY.

Office W. N. C. R. R. Co.
STATESVILLE, 5th May, 1858.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company, held in Salisbury, on the 4th inst.—It was ordered, that the balance of the Stock due from individual Stockholders, to wit, 15 per cent. be due and payable at the Rail Road Office, on the 10th JUNE next.

R. F. SIMONTON,
SECRETARY & TREAS.

May 13, 1858.—4w.

TAILORING.

New Shop at an Old Stand.

C. GREEN,

HAVING removed from Hendersonville to this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Buncombe, and the west generally, that he has bought out the establishment lately kept by John W. Wilson, on the west side of Main street, a few doors below the Courthouse square, and having refurnished it with a new stock of materials, he is at all times prepared to execute work in the neatest, most durable style. He will warrant as good fits and well made jobs as can be obtained in this section.

All kinds of Trimmings for Coats, Pants, and Vests kept constantly on hand.

HAIR-BRAIDING.

Having many years since learned the art of Braiding Hair into the different forms of ornament, he is prepared to execute all such work, as Bracelets, Necklaces, Watch Guards, Rings, Ear-Drops, Breastpins, &c., at a reasonable price and in the neatest style. Specimens of his work in this art may be seen at the store of Summey, McDowell & Co. Orders left with them will be attended to with punctuality.

Asheville, May 13, 1858.

MATTONS PATTENT INDIA Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just received and for sale at ASNOT'S.
March 25, 1858.

IMPORTANT SALE *OF* VALUABLE LAND

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Buncombe County, I will, on the 25th day of June next, at the Court House in Asheville, proceed to sell the

LANDS

belonging to the Estate of John P. Smith, deceased. The first Tract containing about Three Hundred Acres, being the valuable farm at the mouth of Swannanoa River. About eigthy acres of this Tract is No. 1 river bottom. On the premises there is a large and elegantly finished

Brick Dwelling House,

and all necessary out-buildings.

—ALSO—

About Three Hundred Acres on the west side of French Broad River, lying immediately opposite the above. About 15 acres of it bottom land, and the rest strong up-land, much of it heavily timbered.

—ALSO—

Another Tract on the west side of French Broad River, containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres, about 25 of which is first quality river bottom. This tract is also immediately on the river, and adjoining Smith's Bridge.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of one and two years, with Note and approved security, and the title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

Such an opportunity to purchase Land is not often presented. Such Lands as the above have not been offered in this market for many years.—Their proximity to Asheville, (the whole being within two miles,) their fertility, and desirable location, all combine to make them valuable.

Persons wishing to examine them will be conducted over the premises by W. W. McDowell, Esq., or by the undersigned.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, May 6, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is employed to close the business of Smith & Chapman. All those indebted to them, by note or book account, will save trouble, and perhaps cost, by calling on him at Room No. 2, Gudger's Hotel, and making payment. J. DUNLAP.

Asheville, May 6, 1858.

State of North Carolina,

Haywood County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.—Spring Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a portion of the legal representatives of Mary Wells, late of said county, deceased, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, (and the proceeds arising from the sale of said deceased's effects having been deposited in this office, by the Administrator,) it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, calling on them to come forward and establish their claims, on or by the 4th Monday in September next.

W. W. MEDFORD, Clk.

April 29, 1858. Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina.

Cherokee County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.

David Taylor vs. Andrew Taylor.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Andrew Taylor, is a non resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cherokee, at the Court House in Murphey, on the 1st Monday in June next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment will be rendered by default, and the Land levied on condemned to Plaintiff's execution.

Witness, Drury Weeks, Clerk of said County Court, at Office, the 17th day of April, 1858.

DRURY WEEKS, *C. C. C.*

6w Printer's fee $6.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, everything calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.

March 5, 1857.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2,500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.

Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
Sept. 24.

"Mother, Sing Jerusalem."

The last words of a beautiful boy who died in Boston a few years ago.

A child lay in a twilight room,
With pallid, waxen face;
A little child, whose tide of life
Had nearly run its race.

Most holy robes the angels brought,
By holy spirits given,
Ready to wrap the child in them,
And carry him to heaven.

And shining wings, with clasps of light,
Two shining wings they bore,
To fasten on the seraph child,
Soon as the strife was o'er.

Perchance their beauty made him think
Of some harmonious word,
That often from his mother's lips
The dying one had heard.

It might be, for he whispered low,
"Sing, mother, sing," and smiled;
The worn one knelt beside the couch—
"What shall I sing, my child?"

"Jerusalem, my happy home,"
The gasping boy replied.
And sadly sweet the clear notes rang
Upon the even-tide:—

"Jerusalem, my happy home,
Name ever dear to me!
When shall my labors have an end
In joy, and peace, and thee?"

And on she sang, while breaking hearts
Beat slow, unequal time—
They felt the passing of the soul,
With that triumphal chime.

"O! when, thou city of my God,
Shall I thy courts ascend?"—
They saw the shadows of the grave
With his sweet beauty blend.

"Why should I shrink at pain or woe,
Or feel at death dismay?"
She ceased—the angels bore the child
To realms of endless day.

Shocking.

The "American Presbyterian," published at Greeneville (Tenn.) says—

"We learn that on Sabbath last two of the sons of Col. L. D Franklin, of Jefferson county, left New Market in a buggy, and after starting the horses took fright and ran off, killing one of the young men instantly, and so injuring the other that it is thought impossible for him to recover."

George Christy, the negro minstrel has gone to California on a three years engagement. He was offered $10,000 a year, or a third of the profits, and chose the latter.

A fire occured in Chicago on the 18th inst. which destroyed several buildings of little value; but nine persons are known to have been burnt in the buildings, and three more are missing.

☞ Spurious gold dollars are in circulation at Milton, N. C.

☞ The Western North Carolina Railroad will be completed to Statesville by the fifth day of July. The entire line is under contract to Morganton, and the work will be pushed forward rapidly.

☞ Bishop Freeman, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at his residence in Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 29th ult.

☞ A severe hail storm visited Iredell County, N. C., on the 2d inst., damaging the wheat crops and fences considerably.

They have a novel way of editing a paper in India. The Editor writes the paper fall, and then carries it around and reads it to his subscribers.

It is said that four hundred persons have been hopefully converted in Jersey City, since the commencement of the late revival.

☞ Song hath a strange power over the human heart, at any time; but when it is so plaintively sweet as the following the heart's feelings are indescribable:

Tell me angelic hosts,
Ye messengers of love,
Shall suffering printers here below
Have no redress above?

The angel band replied—
To us is knowledge given—
Delinquents on the printer's books
Can never enter heaven!

Death of Gen. P. F. Smith.

St. Louis, May 19, 1858.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith died at Leavenworth on Sunday last. Gen. Harney succeeded him in the command of the Utah Expedition.

Congressional.

Washington, May 19, 1858.

In the Senate to day the bill to repeal the Fishing Bounty passed that body by a vote of thirty to twenty five.

In the House, a resolution was adopted making inquiries of the President relative to the Sloo Grant. The Appropriation Bill was also taken up.

Mr. Boyce has made an important report in favor of a modification of the tariff, and ignoring protection. The Government has asked a new loan of $13,000,000 for ten years.

Steamboat Accident--Ten Lives Lost.

Nashville, Tenn., May 14th.

The steamer City of Huntsville sunk, on Wednesday night, at Palmyra Island, Cumberland River, and is a total loss. Ten lives were lost. No particulars have come to hand.

Anecdote of Gen. Jackson.

The Rogersville (Tenn.) *Independent* says:

You are probably aware that this village was the theatre in which the lamented Jackson played a conspicuous part in the judicial movements of the State. He was at an early day, Judge of this Judicial District, and filled that position as he did all others in his life, with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. When he was still young, and practicing law in this county, he was always a guest at the village Inn, kept by Joseph Rogers.

One evening, during his attendance at Court, a starchy individual, with all the fashion of that day, rode up, and exclaimed,

"Hello, where's the landlord?"

Mr. Rogers not being present, the General walked out and took the stranger's horse, passed it to a servant and had it cared for. Returning to the house he found the stranger scrutinizing every part of the cabin—as all men in those days were upon an equality, the poorest had his log cabin, and the rich could afford no better. The General treated his guest very kindly, and during the conversation the gentleman remarked in rather a scornful way:

"How different the accommodations in this country from those in Virginia."

"You hail from Virginia?" inquired the General.

"Yes, sir, from eastern Virginia."

"A member of one of the first families?"

"If you please, sir."

"We meet with a great many of *that* class," quietly responded the General.

After supper the Virginian called for a "private room." The General endeavored to explain to him the impossibility of such a thing, but the man wouldn't be convinced with all of his arguments. The General then went out to the barn where Mr. Rogers was engaged in feeding, and told him the stranger's wants. Mr. R. was at a loss to know what to do.

"Ah! I have it," said the General; "here, Jeff, take the corn out of that crib, we will give him a private room."

After the servants had made it ready the General waited upon his guest, and informed him that he had succeeded in getting him a "private room."

"I am really obliged, sir; it will be quite a favor."

"This is the room, sir," said the General, after leading him through the barn yard to the crib.

"What, put a man in a crib!" exclaimed the horrified Virginian, "do you intend to insult me?"

"No, sir," said the General, "but you demanded a private room,—you have got a *private room*, and you have got to stay in it."

In accordance with these words the General assisted him through the two feet square door, and with his own hands drove a strong oaken pin against the door, which fastened the unfortunate Virginian in for the night.—From that day until the recent destruction of the old crib, it was called the "private room"

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Salisbury to Asheville.

FOUR HORSE COACHES.

THE TRAVELLING Public are respectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the cheapest, nearest and BEST route East. My coaches are fine and large; Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

NO HACKS ON THE ROAD.

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on this line as being the most sober careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any stage line.

Travellers will find this route a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Rail Road Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Gardens, Swannanoa Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountain. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and horses at Mr. Stepp's or Porter's, and in a few hours ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit *Mitchell's Falls, Mt. Clingman*, and *Mt. Mitchell*, the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

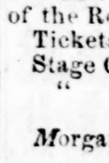
Tickets on this road good for three months.

Stage Office in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.
" " " Asheville, at Gudger's Hotel.
C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, April 22, 1858—3m

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.



THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE interest of the

Citizens of Asheville

And the surrounding Country, to buy

GOODS

Of us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's old stand opposite Gudger's Hotel. Asheville.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

April 1, 1858.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

Office of the Literary Board.

Raleigh, May 1st, 1858.

THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION OF the Literary Fund for the first six months of the year 1858, among the several counties of the State, is ordered by the Board—a tabular statement whereof is annexed.

The amount due the respective counties, will be paid to the persons entitled, at the Treasury Department, upon a compliance with the provisions of Law on the subject.

Madison and Polk will receive their shares from the Counties from which they were formed, Jackson 30 per cent. of amount lotted to Macon, and the balance from the share allotted to Haywood.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres. Ex Officio of Lit. Board.

Pulaski Cowper,
Secretary to the Board.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Dist. Share.
Alamance,	10.166	1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8539	1024 68
Beaufort,	11.716	1405 92
Bertie,	9.983	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12
Buncombe,	12,338	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8.674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5.836	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8.234	988 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	620 24
Cleveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12,359	1479 48
Cumberland,	10,634	1276 06
Currituck,	6,257	750. 81
Davidson,	14.123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	10018	1302 12
Forsyth,	10.627	1275 74
Franklin,	9.520	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6878	826 36
Granville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	638 52
Guilford,	18,480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,	7,089	850 70
Haywood,	6.907	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,585	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 44
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11.149	1337 92
Jones,	3.935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,181	341 81
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88
Madison,		
McDowell,	5.741	688 98
Macon,	6,169	740 28
Martin,	6.961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11.724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6.166	739 56
Moore,	8.552	1026 26
Nash,	7,065	948 58
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10.731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14.957	1704 74
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimons,	6,030	723 60
Person,	8725	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1286 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1821 12
Richmond,	7,036	652 32
Robeson,	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham,	12363	1482 56
Rowan,	12329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12388	1486 56
Sampson,	12.311	1477 32
Stanly,	6.348	761 76
Stokes,	8490	1018 80
Surry,	8,132	975 84
Tyrrell,	4,452	531 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,123	2534 76
Warren,	10.366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watauga,	3,318	401 76
Wayne,	10,317	1238 09
Wilkes,	11,642	1367 04
Wilson,	6,654	710 45
Yadkin,	9,511	1141 32
Yancey,	8,068	968 16
	752,542	$90,425 01

May 13, 1858.—3w.

T. W. MURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

References.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE. Brick Corner opposite the Court House.
RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. H. Selby, *ex officio*,
John R. Williams,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. Summey, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the Mutual principle, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battie,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,

Charles E. Johnson, M. D.
William H. McKee, M. D.
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Medical Board of Consultation.

Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee,
Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. Summey, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company* convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, M. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1857. tf.

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The Vermifuge, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The Liver Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, all Bilious Derangements, Sick Headache, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

sole proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The genuine McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sole Proprietors.

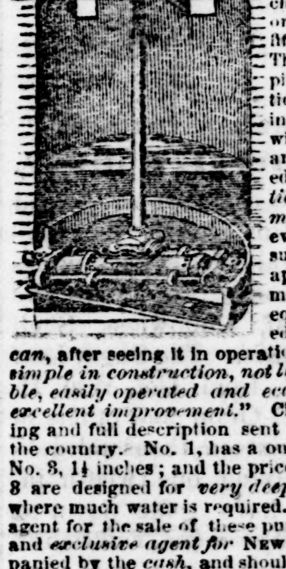
Scovil & Mead, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1857. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 8 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* New York. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

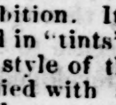
JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. Lindsey, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis* on application at ASTON'S

"Call at Lewis' Gallery."



THE interesting pi[illegible] of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, [illegible]otyped by *OSCAR M LEWIS* of Ash[illegible] and Lithographed by the finest Artist in th[illegible] of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches finished in "tints" and colored to nature in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery." Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints" without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass,	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville. Jan 7, 1858.

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April, 17.

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be gi[illegible] from the most respectable families of Ca[illegible]a.

[illegible] communications must contain a three cent st[illegible] to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C.,
May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. Clopton: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6. was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully.
GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C, Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall N. C.; Wm C. Adams, Madison N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

DONE SO SLICK

That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard, will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville January 28 1858.

The Ladies

ARE invited to examine our stock of Shoes, Flats, elegant trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, dress goods of all varieties, from 75 cents calico gowns to $40 silks; wreathes for brides and parties, elegant French embroidered Collars from 50 cents to $9; hoop skirts, setts of brass, steel, rattan and whalebone hoops. In fact, every thing that a lady needs to add to her comfort and charms, externally.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

SUGAR CANE SEED.

CHINESE Sugar Cane Seed can be had at the store of

SUMMEY & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 11, 1858.

NOTICE.

HAVING met with a favorable opportunity for disposing of our entire stock in trade at this place, we hereby notify our friends and the public, that the partnership heretofore existing as SMITH & CHAPMAN is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

Maj. J. Dunlap, who will be found at Room No 2 Gudger's Hotel, will make settlements and receive payments. Prompt collections are unavoidable.

JESSE S. SMITH.
L. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, March 18, 1858.

TAKE PARTICULAR

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO us are requested to call and make settlement immediately. "Short settlements make long friends," and if our friends only knew how much we are in want of money they would surely call and pay a little if not all they owe us; all accounts made in 1857 were due 1st January 1858; don't put us to the disagreeable necessity of dunning you in person, but call at once and settle your account.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

March 18, 1858.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,

DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES,
&c., &c.,
Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

M. L. DOYLE,

Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

IS receiving constant additions to his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES; and almost every imaginable article in his line can be found on his shelves, and all going off rapidly at unparalelled low prices.

BREAD and CAKE, of every variety, always on hand, fresh and excellent.

Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

A FINE LOT OF CARPETING
Rugs, Mats, &c.

FOR SALE

at Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel, by

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

Asheville, April 1, 1858.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf.

Paper: Paper.

PRINTING and Wrapping paper constantly on hand and for sale at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.